

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA  
SOUTH BEND DIVISION

ALBERT L. BAKER,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CAUSE NO. 3:16-CV-035 JM
	)	
SUPERINTENDENT,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

OPINION AND ORDER

Albert L. Baker, a pro se prisoner, filed a habeas corpus petition (DE # 1) attempting to challenge the prison disciplinary hearing (BTC 14-03-181) where a Branchville Correctional Facility Disciplinary Hearing Officer (“DHO”) found him guilty of Security Threat Group Material in violation of B-208. His loss of earned credit time was originally suspended, but subsequently imposed.

In his petition, Baker states that he did not appeal to the Final Reviewing Authority. However, before bringing a habeas corpus challenge, a prisoner must exhaust his claims as required by 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b).

Indiana does not provide judicial review of decisions by prison administrative bodies, so the exhaustion requirement in 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b) is satisfied by pursuing all administrative remedies. These are, we held in *Markham v. Clark*, 978 F.2d 993 (7th Cir. 1992), the sort of “available State corrective process” (§ 2254(b)(1)(B)(i)) that a prisoner must use. Indiana offers two levels of administrative review: a prisoner aggrieved by the decision of a disciplinary panel may appeal first to the warden and then to a statewide body called the Final Reviewing Authority. Moffat sought review by both bodies, but his argument was limited to the contention that the evidence did not support the board’s decision. He did not complain to either the warden or the Final Reviewing Authority about the board’s sketchy explanation for its decision. *O’Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 119 S.Ct. 1728, 144 L.Ed.2d 1 (1999), holds that to exhaust a claim, and thus preserve it for collateral review under § 2254, a prisoner must

present that legal theory to the state's supreme court. The Final Reviewing Authority is the administrative equivalent to the state's highest court, so the holding of Boerckel implies that when administrative remedies must be exhausted, a legal contention must be presented to each administrative level.

*Moffat v. Broyles*, 288 F.3d 978, 981-82 (7th Cir. 2002).

Here, Baker's loss of earned credit time was originally suspended and so he could not immediately appeal to the Final Reviewing Authority. However, once the loss of earned credit time was imposed, he was required to do so before filing a habeas corpus challenge. Because he did not, this petition must be denied without prejudice.

For these reasons, the habeas corpus petition is **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** because it is unexhausted.

**SO ORDERED.**

Date: April 19, 2016

s/James T. Moody  
JUDGE JAMES T. MOODY  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT